

Who shall we go for?

The Antimasonic Convention which met at Montpelier last winter, was a full and fair representation of the antimasonic party. It was composed of the original democratic antismasons, and a more patriotic, intelligent and independent body of men never assembled in the Capital. As might have been expected, they were found sternly attached to the fundamental principle which they have so often avowed, of maintaining the supremacy of the laws against masonry and its kindred evils, among which they have ever enumerated the misrule of Gen. Jackson, and as a necessary consequence, opposed to Mr. Van Buren, who declares his intention of treading in his footsteps. Indeed, no affinity could exist between a party whose motto is the supremacy of the laws, and an administration whose progress has been marked by a series of assumptions of power which have rendered the solemn provisions of the Constitution a dead letter.

In this Convention only twenty seven, out of one hundred and sixty five votes, were cast against Mr. Van Buren. It was hoped that so decided an expression against him, would have induced an instant and cordial acquiescence on the part of the minority, in favor of General Harrison. The most ordinary rules of party discipline would have induced those who had any regard to the preservation of the party, to have adopted a course, which alone could preserve its power unbroken. But reckless of consequences, and with an effrontery never surpassed, the feeble minority denounced the convention upon the spot, made a nomination of their favorite candidate for president, formed a separate state ticket, and now claim to be the only true antimasonic party in the state. Thus has the antimasonic party been rent in twain: a fearful responsibility rests somewhere. The people will judge who have abandoned their principles and surrendered their cause.

The seceders are already being made sensible of the folly of committing themselves to the tender mercies of the Jackson party. Whether the claims upon it for the support of their state ticket will be allowed, is daily rendered more doubtful by the total neglect and indifference in senatorial and other nominations which they have recently displayed towards the Democratic Platform. Indeed, the seceders from antimasonry can never be received into full communion by the party which they court. Whatever hopes may have been created by their leaders, the rank and file Jacksonians will never send the proffered alliance with their votes. The party which Martin Flint has repeatedly declared to be the only real masonic party in the state, will not admit a participation of power with those who profess that their only object in enlisting in it, is to drive masonry out of it. Relying upon their own strength, and flushed with success in other portions of the Union, they will not follow the lead of the eleven hour recruits from unfriendly ranks, to the exclusion of the veteran followers of the Hero.

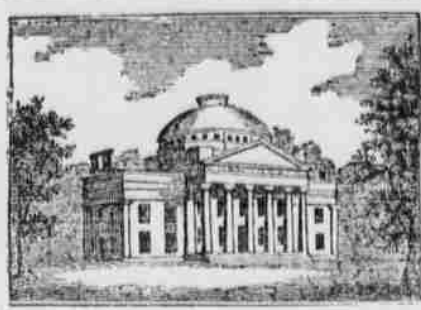
Will not our wandering friends, many of whom we have delighted to honor, open their eyes to the dangers which surround them—return in season to the antimasonic fold—march shoulder to shoulder in the great political battle which is to be fought, and go up with us to the feast of victory? In supporting Wm. H. Harrison we sustain the great distinctive principles of antimasonry; the supremacy of the laws against masonry, and the evils of Executive tyranny and encroachment. Gen. Harrison is an antimason, a patriot, a statesman; "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." In supporting Van Buren we surrender the principles of national policy to which we have heretofore invariably adhered, and sustain the most inveterate foe of antimasonry in the nation.

And in view of the comparative merits of these individuals, we, in other respects would ask whether we would prefer as President a man whose life has been a life of political prostitution, whose first act was an union with the Hartford Conventionists, in sustaining De Witt Clinton against Madison, who at one time flattered the Pope, and at another the slaveholder; who is a tariff man at the North, and an anti-tariff man at the South; who would become the President of a party, rather than the President of the nation, and make the interests of the country subservient to his personal aggrandizement; or we say, can we prefer such a man to a republican of the "old school" distinguished for public services, commencing his public life under the father of his country; sustained by Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and whether in the cabinet or in the field, displaying those commanding talents which eminently fit him for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. The people of Vermont have not been fully enlightened as to the merits of Gen. Harrison.

The outrages of the Van Buren press, against truth and decency, have never been more completely exemplified than in their systematic attacks upon this truly distinguished patriot. His talents have been most shamefully underrated. He has been denounced as a federalist, an advocate of the gag law, and a coward. These charges are as false as the alkanet, and have been mailed to the counter, by the most unimpeachable testimony. The nation can no longer be blinded to the merits of the luminary of the west. The people with whom General Harrison has spent his life, and who are enjoying the fruits of his patriotic labors in the cabinet and in the field, are fast ranging themselves under his banner. The East with as proud a son as the country can boast, is yet looking to the western candidate as the only candidate upon whom sufficient strength can be concentrated to defeat the spoilers. Since Pennsylvania and Ohio have shown their colors, the enemy have been in a panic. The Globe itself, the Van Buren organ, acknowledges as probable ninety-five electoral votes for Harrison and calls loud and long upon "the party" for renewed efforts, or it perishes. As antismasons and Americans we are called upon to choose between these two candidates, and as patriots looking with a single eye to the public welfare, we cannot hesitate to yield our support to the patriot of North Bend.

"It appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

Andrew Jackson in 1820.



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, JUNE 7, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON
Of Ohio.

Appointed by Mr. JEFFERSON, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, in 1801.

By Mr. MADISON, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army in 1812.

Nominated by Congress as a Member of Congress in 1834.

By the LEGISLATURE of Ohio, a Senator of the United States in 1835.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

Nominated by Congress as the People's Representative in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, Connecticut, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."

Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.

"If the exercise of the removing and appointing power to suppress masonry could not fail to be the parent of mischief infinitely greater than those it is the design to cure."

"Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know he always made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act."

Letter to Theodore Stevens, Esq.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."

Letter to Baltimore.

Neither Masonry, nor Van Burenism, nor both can succeed with the Green Mountain Boys. Political Jugglery will run a short race among the descendants of Ethan Allen.

E. D. Barber.

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antismasons do, any less resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President. * * * We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive as strictly as Antismasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated, to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil.

E. D. Barber.

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

Martin Van Buren's Letter to the Balt. Con.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, JAMES PROCTOR,

ASA ALDIS,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

ZIMRI HOWE,

3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,

4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

MILTON BROWN and

JONATHAN P. MILLER.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a county convention of the friends of Harrison and Granger and the opponents of secret societies and antimasonic monopolies, was held at the Court House in Montpelier, on Wednesday the 1st of June instant.

WM. UPHAM, Esq. was on nomination appointed Chairman, and C. L. KNAPP, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated,

On motion of John L. Buck, Esq. a committee consisting of two from each town represented was appointed to present candidates for the consideration of the convention.

A committee of four was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, viz:

Mr. Buck of Northfield,

Mr. Miller and

Mr. Knapp of Montpelier.

Mr. Eldridge of Warren.

After a recess, the committee on nominations reported the names of

HON. MILTON BROWN, and

JONATHAN P. MILLER, Esq.

as candidates for Senators. These nominations were confirmed by the Convention without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Knapp, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were considered separately and adopted:

Resolved, That we continue to adhere, with unwavering steadfastness, to the great principle of opposition to every encroachment upon the supremacy of the laws, from whatever source, and under whatever pretext.

Resolved, That in the selection and support of candidates for office, we will continue to sustain such men, and such only, as accord with us in the sentiment of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the nominations made by the State Convention in February last are in accordance with the wishes of the Antimasonic Democracy of Vermont.

Resolved, That the letter recently addressed by Gen. Harrison to the State Committee, meets with our warm approbation, as containing an avowal of opinions and principles, ever acted on by Antismasons, and now firmly adhered to by a vast majority of the Freemen of Vermont.

Resolved, That we recognize in WM. H. HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER all the qualifications requisite for a discharge of the high responsibilities of the stations to which they have been nominated by large masses of the People in ten States of the Union.

Resolved, That we will sustain the nominations of SILAS H. JENISON for Governor, DAVID M. CAMP for Lieut. Governor, and AUGUSTINE CLARKE for Treasurer, because they are not only the regularly nominated candidates of our party, but the known and tried friends of our principles.

Resolved, That when we consider that the Surplus Revenue, including the unexpended balance in the national treasury, will, during the present year, average not less than thirty-five, and probably forty millions; and when we bring to mind the immense influence which the gratuitous use of this enormous capital gives to the Executive, besides the pecuniary patronage of the Government, it is time that the country should awake to a sense of the consequences.

Resolved, [in the language of Andrew Jackson] "That the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

On motion of Col. Miller,

Resolved, That the imprisoning the honest poor for debt is a relic of barbarism; and while it cannot make the rich richer, it always makes the poor poorer. Let it be abolished.

On motion of Mr. Buck,

Resolved, That the county committee be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur in the nominations made by this convention.

The convention then adjourned without day.

WM. UPHAM, President.

C. L. KNAPP, Secretary.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

The county committee, in conformity with previous usage, have made the following appointments of town committees, in the hope that the most energetic measures will be taken by them to secure an auspicious result in the approaching elections:

Barre. Joseph Sterling, Joseph Ripley, Joseph Wheaton.

Berlin. Asahel H. Nye, Leonard Ellis, Edmund Langdon.

Calais. Geo. W. Foster, Loam Hathaway, Lemuel Perry.

Danbury. Ira Arms, Geo. W. Turner, Richard Lyman.

Elmore. Abel Camp, Nehemiah French, G. W. Bailey.

Fayette. Francis Wilder, Calvin Fullerton, David Boyce.

Marshfield. Jacob Putnam, Alonzo Foster, John P. Capron.

Middlesex. Wm. S. Clark, Horace Holden, John Webster.

Morristown. Ira Carpenter, Rufus Clapp, Wm. Stockwell.

Montpelier. E. P. Jewett, Luther Cross, Josiah Wing.

Northfield. Samuel Denny, David Robinson, John Averill.

Plainfield. Daniel Lamson, J. A. Wing, A. T. Hameroff.

Rochester. Isaiah Shaw, Nathan Morse, Samuel M. Orcutt.

Stear. Ezra Dutton, Lemuel Thomas, Fredon Edson.

Warren. J. W. Eldridge, Artemas Cushman, W. B. Tyler.

Waterbury. Leander Hutchins, Russell Butler, E. S. Newcomb.

Wellsfield. Oren Skinner, Robt. Leach, Isaac Hawley.

Worcester. H. W. Brown, Leonard Hamblet, Franklin Johnson.

Woodbury. John H. Fowler, C. Ainsworth, Daniel Poor.

The Senatorial Convention last Wednesday, was not very fully attended on account of the urgency of farming business; still there was a respectable attendance, and no lack of interest in the meeting. The gentlemen put in nomination for Senators are very well known to our fellow citizens throughout the county. They are good men and true, who have often been entrusted with official responsibilities—and what is more, have acquitted themselves with honor. Let the freemen but rally and do their duty, and a signal victory awaits us in September. No time for snoozing now. Let a strong pull be made for the redemption of Washington County from masonry, Van Burenism and federal imposture!

RUTLAND COUNTY. The Antismasons of Rutland County, at a meeting in Rutland, May 17, nominated for Senators, Hon. Thomas D. Hammond, Hon. Zimri Howe, and Marvel Johnson, Esq. Among the resolutions adopted we notice with much pleasure, the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of State Officers made at the late Antimasonic Convention in Montpelier.

Resolved, That the Hon. WILLIAM SLADE is justly entitled to our approbation for his perseverance and fidelity with which he has vindicated the rights and interests of his constituents on the floor of Congress, and that this Convention would respectfully recommend him to the freemen of this Congressional District as their candidate for member of Congress at the approaching election.—Which resolutions were severally read and adopted.

After some preliminary observations, Mr. Howe introduced the following resolution which was adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for the office of President, and of FRANCIS GRANGER, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The Whigs of Rutland county have held a convention and nominated Messrs. Pierpoint of Rutland, Kittredge of Fairhaven, and Hammond of Orwell. This multiplication of candidates is to be regretted.

The congressional sketches from the Commercial Advertiser will be found to be highly interesting.

THE PROSPECT. We continue to receive the most gratifying assurances from friends in various parts of the state. A gentleman in Windham County, in whose judgment we have great confidence, writes as follows:

"In regard to this county, with which I am pretty well acquainted, I am persuaded that Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson are decidedly unpopular candidates, and that their electoral ticket will not receive over one-third, or at most two-fifths of the votes; and I believe they do not stand better in Windham, nor much if any in Bennington or Rutland. In truth, unless the middle, north western and northern counties are greatly changed, I do not entertain any doubt of the success of the ticket in favor of Messrs. Harrison and Granger, if common diligence is used to bring our Farmers to the polls. I well know the monied odds against us; but Federal patronage and Treasury pay can only reach a few in this State. Our Farmers generally cannot be bought or bribed, and I think they understand this question too well to be easily deceived. I am more afraid of their apathy, than of their blindness to their true interests or their dishonesty."

The North Star has withdrawn W. A. Palmer's name, as a candidate for Gov. without any explanation. If this is to be taken as a declaration by Governor Palmer, we trust the State Committee will present the name of some other "old line" antimason to supply his place. We suggest to them the names of Martin Flint, John Smith, and Lebbeus Egerton, from which to make their selection.—*Mid. Free Press.*

Some may possibly infer from the above that Gen. Flint is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Jenison. If so, he must have changed his mind very much within one week. The truth is, Gen. Flint has been from the first wholly opposed to any nominations whatever in opposition to those made by the majority in State Convention.

Mr. Knapp publishes in his last letter from General Harrison to himself, which occupies somewhat over three columns of the Journal. The antimasonic portion of it is embraced in one paragraph of eleven lines. The rest is directed against the present Executive of the U. States. Whatever may be the faults of the administration would it not look as well for Gen. Harrison to leave electioneering against it to his partisans?—*Mid. Free Press.*

If Mr. Barber will publish Gen. Harrison's letter, his readers will understand how much cause there is for the above sneer. Mr. Barber admits that Gen. Harrison has written an antimasonic paragraph of eleven lines. Who can say as much of the Dutchman of Kinderhook?

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. WASHINGTON, May 25.

The fortification bill was the subject of discussion till one o'clock this morning.

In order to finish my letter, I was obliged, very reluctantly, to leave the hall of representatives, and when I returned, found Mr. Jenifer, of Md. cutting up his colleague, Mr. Thomas, in complete style. I regret, exceedingly, that my absence prevents me from giving a satisfactory account of the Maryland war.

About ten o'clock, Mr. Cambreleng offered a number of amendments, proposing most extravagant appropriations for certain fortresses, and various other purposes, the details of which I will give when they are finally acted upon in the House. They produced an immense excitement; for as Mr. Cambreleng moved amendment after amendment, requiring the appropriation of thousands upon thousands, it became manifest that the party were determined, if possible, to leave no surplus to distribute among the people. Their policy in this respect, is like that of a juggler soothsayer contriving to make his policy fulfill itself, or a physician despatching the patient he has pronounced incurable.

There was another scene in the House to-day during the morning hour.

The report of the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery, was the first business in hand. Mr. Robertson resumed and finished his remarks in support of his motion, to re-commit the report, with instructions for the addition of a resolution, denying that Congress possesses the constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of slavery in the District of

Columbia, or any of the territories of the United States.

In the course of his speech, he referred to the letter of Mr. Van Buren on this subject, and declared, that on constitutional questions, his language was equivocal and evasive.

Here Mr. Adams started up, and begged that the particular portion of the Vice President's letter, which was referred to, might be read. It was read accordingly, and the manifest and elaborate non-committal character of the expressions excited much laughter. Mr. Robertson rung the changes upon them with great felicity and success. Mr. Van Buren, it appears, "could not satisfy himself that Congress had not the power," &c. He could not feel himself "safe &c." "His impressions," were so and so, but he would readily yield them up, upon conviction of error, &c. Nothing, surely can be farther from a free, manly, direct expression of sentiment, than such language. Mr. Robertson said, that the words, "I do not feel myself safe," were true to the character of the author—who lo- led more to his own political safety and advancement, than to the security of the South or his country.

When the able Virginian resumed his seat, Mr. Adams who had taken up a position precisely in front of the chair attempted to get to the floor; but Mr. Owen of Ga. was more fortunate, and after some apologetic palaver, did his partisan duty, in calling for the previous question. A strong effort was made to prevent the application of the political axe by calling for the orders of the day, the morning hour having elapsed, but a majority were against it. The speaker then decided that the next step was to ascertain, whether there was a second to the demand for the previous question. From this decision Mr. Adams appealed and was proceeding to speak in a most energetic manner with arm raised aloft and finger pointed—when the speaker interrupted him, and required his point of order to be reduced to writing.

Mr. Adams, with great vehemence, "Let the chair put this decision to writing!"—"Order, order," was vociferated on all sides. The speaker repeated his remark. The ex-president then took his seat and his pen; but after writing a few words threw it aside—started up and commenced to speak in an exceedingly high key. His words, however, were lost amid the noise and confusion that prevailed. Mr. Gideon Lee called him to order more lustily than I could have imagined it possible for that venerable person to do. But Mr. Adams never faltered. His pallid cheeks grew crimson over with indignation, and high above all the din and commotion was heard in fine and clear tones, "Sir, I do not think there is a majority here who will sanction this attempt to stifle debate!"—"Order, order!" and therefore I withdraw my appeal."

Several members now called upon Mr. Owens to withdraw his demand for the previous question—but he declared himself inexorable.

The previous question was seconded.—Mr. Adams asked what the main question would be. The Chair replied, that it would be on concurring in the resolutions reported by the committee. Mr. Adams appealed from this decision and cried out with much warmth "I am aware there is a slave-holding speaker in the chair!"

Several members then attempted to address the house; but were successively assailed with loud cries of "order," mingled with shouts of "go on!" The confusion became immense. It is almost impossible to trace the exact course of proceeding. At last, upon the chair stating that the effect of the main question would be to cut off all amendments and incidental motions; and confine the question to concurrence in the resolutions reported, Mr. Adams again appealed; and was proceeding to argue on this point, but was told he would not be permitted to debate it. "What?" he exclaimed, "an appeal from the speaker's decision not debatable?"

The Chair. "The House has so decided."

Some discussion took place on this head, at the end of which the Ex. President arose with a very puzzled look, and asked, "Mr. Speaker, am I gagged, or not?" He then demanded that the Speaker's decision should be put in writing. The Chair decided he had no right to make such a demand. Mr. Adams again appealed! The Chair replied, that appeals could not be multiplied thus, and piled one upon another. A motion was then made for a call of the House and negatived.

This act being played out, the preliminaries to the main question were got over with great despatch, and then a call was made for a division of the question on concurring with the select committee in their resolutions, which call was sustained.

The question on the first resolution (which denies to Congress the authority to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the states) having been stated—

Mr. Adams again rose, and amid the greatest clamor and confusion, implored the house to allow some discussion of this resolution. "This is the one," he added, "which I am most anxious to have debated, and if the house will give me five minutes, I pledge myself to prove the doctrine of the resolution to be false and unconstitutional." But the house would hear nothing more. The eyes and noses were then called; Mr. Glascock of Georgia, Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, Mr. Robertson of Virginia, and Waddy Thompson of South Carolina severally requested to be excused. Mr. Adams positively refused to vote.

Mr. Adams referred to the rule on the subject, and insisted that the gentlemen should state their special reasons. He was suddenly and loudly called to order by Mr. Hamer of Ohio.

The ex-president grew indignant at these repeated interruptions, and reminded the House that Mr. Hamer was one of the signers of the report, and of course wished to suppress the debate. Just at this point, the hour of one fortunately arrived, and this important debate was cut short.

A joint resolution from the Senate, authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain citizens of Alabama, was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole. Mr. Lewis entered into some explanations respecting the distresses to which many of the people of that state are subjected; and made an earnest appeal to the House in favor of the proposed measure of relief.

A long and animated debate ensued, during which the merits of the bill (as usual) were entirely lost sight of. After several

gentlemen had indulged themselves in long speeches the committee rose, reported to the house, and the bill was passed.

It was expected that the fortification bill would be taken up, and finally acted on before the house adjourned, but the members were quite worn out by their fifteen hours session yesterday, and resolved to go home in peace—to dream.

Washington, May 25.

You will remember that the decision of the question on concurring in the resolutions reported by the select committee on the abolition of slavery was arrested yesterday by the interposition of a question on extending several southern members from voting. The chair removed this obstacle to-day by declaring that the decision of a main question should not be interrupted by raising a question on extending a member; and that it was his duty to announce the result of the vote, and leave the other and incidental question to be decided at another time. In support of this opinion he referred to a case which had occurred in 1832, in which the decision of the chair was exactly that which he now made. Mr. Whittesey appealed from this decision, and the question being taken, the opinion of the chair was sustained by the House.

The eyes and noses were then taken on the second proposition, viz. that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the district of Columbia. Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting—his name was passed by. Mr. Granger, having been called, rose and said he declined voting because the second resolution did not conform to the instructions of the house; and he claimed his right to state his reasons. Mr. Granger had by no means opened his mouth than he was assailed by the loudest and most vehement shouts to order. The Speaker joining in these, and wrapping with his hammer with all his might. But Mr. Granger went on and made himself heard. The House concurred in the resolution by a large majority.

The question was then about to be put on the third proposition, which, you will remember, was recommended by the committee, without instructions from the house. The purpose of it is that all papers of whatever description, relating to slavery or abolition, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action whatever should be had thereon.—Mr. Phillips rose to order. He demanded whether a committee which had been specially instructed to report two resolutions, could report another resolution changing the forms of business, and depriving citizens of the right of petition, &c.

The chair decided that it was in the competency of the house alone, and not the speaker—to determine this point. Mr. Phillips moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table. This was negatived. The eyes and noses were then taken on the adoption of the resolution.